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Films of Sakharov Discussing the West Debunked by Wife

ROME — Recent films purporting to portray the views of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Russian physicist, are part of a disinformation campaign mounted by the Soviet secret police, Mr. Sakharov's wife, Elena G. Sakharova, said Friday.

In a press conference here, Miss Sakharova said, "In recent years the world is only receiving false information about him... the identity of the traitors, the real could be found in the dispatches of official Soviet press agencies. Miss Sakharova singled out a Soviet journalist, Viktor Louis, as the 'engine' of disinformation. Mr. Louis, who often appears to reflect official thinking in Moscow, said Thursday that Miss Sakharova's behavior during her six-month stay in the West for medical treatment posed an "obstacle" to Mr. Sakharov's return to Moscow from internal exile in Gorky.

Gorbachev Still Open For Summit With Reagan

By Charles Mitchell
United Press International
MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Friday as he is still open for a summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan but "will never agree to unilateral concessions" or change policy because of economic or military pressure from the United States.

The official Tass press agency said Mr. Gorbachev made his remarks during a meeting with Foreign Minister Shinnarov Aba of Japan, who is visiting Moscow.

"Mr. Gorbachev restated the all-known Soviet position on a summit meeting with the U.S. president stating the Soviet Union was open for negotiations but will never agree to unilateral concessions," he said. "Neither political, economic or military pressure will have an effect on us."

Mr. Gorbachev said a summit meeting must be held in the proper "atmosphere" for positive results.

"The meeting must be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding," he said. "It must be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding."

There was no mention of Mr. Reagan's announcement that he is prepared to scrap the SALT-2 treaty by arming U.S. bombers with the missiles this year.

He said Soviet news media have continued the decision but there has been little speculation in the official media about its effect on plans a summit meeting.

He said Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, said Friday in a speech at a luncheon for Aba that Mr. Reagan's decision to abandon SALT-2 and proceed with the Strategic Defense Initiative, a proposed space-based missile-defense system, proved that the United States planned to drop restrictions on nuclear arms.

With "concrete" statements, the level of security of states will be lowered while it becomes virtually impossible to define the process of arms limitation and reduction," he said.

By the latest statements, he said, "the U.S. administration... is trying to strip away as soon as possible any restrictions in the field of the build-up in nuclear and arms."

He said this from Washington's side of the SALT-2 and it is not the side of the U.S. that is the point of matter," Mr. Gromyko said.

The latest U.S. nuclear missile scrap the ceilings set See SUMMIT, Page 6



Protesters Assaulted in Seoul After Leap
South Koreans protesting government and American policies leaped Friday from the second floor of the Korean Bank building in the Yongsong-po area of Seoul after police broke up their sit-in. One demonstrator was killed in the head after he landed as security forces moved in to make 16 arrests.



U.S. Defends SALT Move To Critical NATO Allies

By Matthew C. Quinn
United Press International
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Allied foreign ministers ended two days of meetings Friday in sharp disagreement over President Ronald Reagan's plan to abandon the SALT-2 nuclear arms limitation agreement with Moscow.

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, denied there was a rift in the Western alliance over the issue but acknowledged a great deal of criticism of Mr. Reagan's decision in two days of meetings of North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the British government hopes that the United States will stay within the SALT-2 treaty. He called the pact "an important component in the process of arms control and we don't want that process to come unraveled."

A three-page statement issued by the ministers at the conclusion of their session said they did not mention SALT-2. But it said, "We are determined to pursue our efforts for progress in arms control and disarmament."

The statement also called on the Soviet Union and East Germany to allow free movement in Berlin, where the East Germans instituted border controls this week that the Western allies maintain violate postwar agreements governing the division of the city.

The ministers issued a separate statement calling for "bold new steps" to negotiate reductions of conventional forces in Europe with the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact and said NATO would set up a high-level task force to that end.

The ministers reportedly engaged in heated exchanges Thursday over Mr. Reagan's decision, announced Tuesday, that the United States no longer feels bound by the SALT-2 agreement.

The White House also said, however, that the United States will comply for now and take into account what the Russians have halted alleged violations when the

United States faces a decision on whether to breach the treaty limit later this year.

At a news conference Friday, Mr. Shultz repeated the arguments he made during the NATO ministers' session Thursday to justify Mr. Reagan's decision. He noted that the treaty is "increasingly obsolete" and was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and alleged it is being violated by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "wants a shift of gears" to a system of arms control that will include "deep reductions" in both nations' arsenals.

What the president is saying is to shift away from that to a form of restraint that looks at behavior by the Soviet Union," Mr. Shultz said.

Referring to reports of the ex-



Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, Joe Clark, left, and NATO's head, Lord Carrington, at Halifax talks.

Sharp Break on Arms Control But Effect of U.S. Plan to Ignore SALT-2 Is Uncertain

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's latest statement that the United States will not be bound by the provisions of the second strategic arms treaty means a sharp break with the administration's stated policy on the 1979 agreement.

Until Tuesday, the administration's position was that the United States would not "undercut" the unratified SALT-2 treaty if the Soviet Union abided by it.

But the administration has yet to announce a new position on action and has left open what appears to be a small possibility that its policy could be revised — if the Soviet Union changes its arms-control policies.

In the administration, the move amounts to a defeat for the State Department, which had won most of the bureaucratic battles on the SALT-2 treaty but may now have lost them.

In the alliance, Mr. Reagan's statement has already emerged as a surprise, which had won most of the bureaucratic battles on the SALT-2 treaty but may now have lost them.

While conservatives painted this policy as a betrayal of their cause, arms-control supporters maintained that the policy was a begrudging acknowledgment that the SALT-2 treaty established some useful limits on the size of Soviet strategic forces and did not stand in the way of important American military programs.

In administration circles, the issue of abiding by the treaty's terms has been a hotly contested issue. Senior State Department officials, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the attorney general, Edwin Meese, have all expressed reservations.

Mr. Reagan's latest decision has two components. First, he decided to disavow two old Proclamation statements so that the United States would stay within treaty limits when a new Trident submarine begins sea trials Thursday.

Second, he announced that the United States would no longer be bound by the SALT-2 treaty's provisions about deploying strategic weapons and would not discriminate between "new" and "old" weapons on bombers exceeds treaty limits at the end of the year.

In adopting the first course of action, Mr. Reagan rejected suggestions by Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger that the United States put the submarines in dry dock instead of dismantling them.

On Taiwan, a Crack in the Great Wall of Silence

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service
TAIPEI — When a Taiwan university professor told his students that the mainland and mainland of Taiwan and China were going to hold negotiations, the students cheered.

Students, professors, and newspaper commentators are discussing the question of possible contacts with the mainland. The mainland of Taiwan and China were going to hold negotiations, the students cheered.

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U.S. Trade Gap Narrows; Japan's Surplus Widens

By Staff Writer
WASHINGTON — Lower oil prices and the effects of a declining dollar helped narrow the U.S. merchandise trade deficit to \$12.1 billion in April, its lowest level in eight months, the government said Friday.

Meanwhile in Tokyo, the Finance Ministry said the merchandise trade surplus widened to \$7.8 billion in April. The April merchandise-trade surplus also widened to an all-time monthly high of \$7.6 billion.

In the United States, some economists suggested that the narrower trade gap in April might represent the long-awaited turning point in a trade deficit that last year soared to \$146.5 billion. But others cautioned against a rash of optimism, arguing that the actual turnaround may be several months away.

The U.S. Commerce Department said the merchandise trade imbalance fell from the March level of \$14.5 billion, representing a decline of 16.6 percent. April's improvement was led by a 10.2-percent drop in overall imports, which totaled \$30 billion in

Moscow Turns to Pop for 'Nuke Aid'

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Alla Pugacheva, a Soviet pop singer, strode onto the stage of a Moscow sports arena Friday night to lead off a concert to aid victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

Dressed in a gold tunic and shiny black pants, the 37-year-old star took the microphone and before singing a new hit called "20th Century" gave a short speech, saying that the "humanity" concert was being given with "all our hearts."

"Chernobyl, we are with you," she sang later, adding new lyrics to her second song of the night, titled "Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, Da, Da, Da."

For three hours, a series of pop and rock songs filled the huge Olympic Stadium on Prospekt Mira with sounds of progressive rock, new wave, heavy metal, ballads and even pop.

Before the evening's finale with all the participants singing of "We Need Peace," the names of the 23 persons who died at Chernobyl were read aloud.

The "Nuke Aid" concert, as it was called by Western correspondents who covered the event,



Alla Pugacheva, right, led off the concert by Soviet bands to aid Chernobyl victims.

ohl Cleared 2d Inquiry to Perjury

James M. Markham
New York Times
ANN — The Benja prosecution office announced Friday that it did not bring charges against seller Haiman Kohl after coming a two-and-a-half-month inquiry into the possibility of a parliamentary inquiry into party financing.

The announcement lifted a mistrial burden from the chairman at a time when his leadership Christian Democratic Party (CDP) of the country has been under on.

May 21, a prosecutor in Kobl's case said that he had confirmed his confidence in the objectivity of the state prosecutors.

He added, "The experience last weeks shows that innocent persons under legal investigation."

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Laxalt Coolly Assesses Chances to Succeed Reagan

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When faced with a major personal decision, Senator Paul Laxalt likes to retreat to the splendid isolation of what was once his father's sheep ranch at the end of a long dirt road high in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Nevada.

His address here to find him up there early next year, after he leaves the Senate, considering the biggest decision of his political career: whether to seek the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Just the prospect of the 63-year-old Nevada Republican bidding to succeed his longtime friend, President Ronald Reagan, has many conservative hawks drooping. As far as they are concerned, not only does Laxalt lack the political skills to win, but he may be the closest thing to a Republican to a Reagan clone in any style and place of personal temperament.

"I'm in the going-with-the-flow phase right now," Mr. Laxalt said in a recent interview in his office, where the wall does seem heavily toward Western art and photographs of the senator and Mr. Reagan in personal communion.

"I've got some real pros around me who are not 'yes men,' and they tell me the potential is there, that I've got a shot at it as anybody."

Some party strategists say the Republican race is not likely to come together until Mr. Laxalt makes a decision. Democrats are in a similar situation as their party's presidential hopefuls wait for Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York to declare his intentions. Mr. Cuomo said last week that he planned to seek re-election as governor but he refused to rule out a presidential race.

Unlike Mr. Cuomo, who denies any presidential ambition even as his aides work behind the scenes to keep his name in the mix, Mr. Laxalt is not being coy about his interest in or his plans for exploring a potential candidacy.

Speculation about a Laxalt candidacy soared after his much-publicized role in persuading Ferdinand E. Marcos to give up the presidency of the Philippines since the birth of a lot of speculation and publicity encouraging me to run," he said. "A lot of Republicans have been contacting me, and we've been in touch with the

inner circle of Reaganians who tell me they are not 'yes men,' and they tell me the potential is there, that I've got a shot at it as anybody."

With just over 300,000 registered voters and only four electoral votes, Nevada would seem to be a weak base for a presidential candidacy. But geography, Laxalt

the efforts of Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York to raise money and to present himself as a conservative alternative to Vice President George Bush, regarded as the front-runner. And despite Mr. Reagan's pledge to remain neutral, it would considerably diminish the advantage Mr. Bush has in being perceived as the president's preferred choice.

What will it take to get Mr. Laxalt into the race?

"First of all," he said, "there would have to be a finding that no one really acceptable is there. Right now the field is in flux and is open, not because of any weakness on the part of the candidates, but because it's too early."

If the party does not seem to be rallying behind Mr. Bush or any of his rivals by March, Mr. Laxalt said, he will form a committee to explore his own candidacy.

It will be a cold, realistic exploration to determine if a candidacy would have the chance of becoming viable or a fruitless cause," he said. "It would include whether the right political forces would be available, and I think I know who they are, and whether there would be enough funding to carry me straight through. I'm not going to be underfunded."



Paul Laxalt

Alleged Israeli Spy Negotiates On Plea; U.S. Inquiry Widens

By Joe Picchiaro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal prosecutors and lawyers for Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former U.S. Navy counterintelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel, are close to reaching a negotiated plea agreement, according to U.S. sources.

Meanwhile, the sources said Thursday night, a wide-ranging federal investigation of Mr. Pollard has turned up evidence that seems to show that he was part of an Israeli espionage operation that was better organized and financed than investigators originally had been led to believe.



Jonathan Jay Pollard

"This was not a rogue operation," the source said.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting knowledgeable government sources, reported Thursday that the investigation most likely will lead to at least one more arrest in the case.

The Times said one of the suspects was an unidentified Israeli Air Force official who has been a regular visitor to the United States.

The source, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said the Israeli official is believed to have been the "master case officer" of U.S. intelligence operations.

The Times' source said that serious doubt has been cast on the Israeli government's claim that he kept nothing of Mr. Pollard's activities and that he had cooperated fully in the U.S. inquiry into the affair.

The Israeli led to "one official told the Times, "This was no small-time rogue operation; it was much more systematic than that. This was a very expensive operation that they ran. There's no embassy shush fund big enough to cover that sort of thing."

Meir Rosen, the Israeli ambassador, declined comment, but the Times said a civilian intelligence

The sources said that the additional information developed by the investigation is likely to cause further embarrassment for Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Last December, Mr. Peres issued a formal apology to the United States concerning the Pollard affair following a long telephone conversation with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

As part of an agreement worked out between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Peres, a team of U.S. officials was permitted to visit Israel last December to gather information about the Pollard case, particularly from three Israeli officials implicated in Mr. Pollard's alleged spying.

While in Israel, the team of Justice and State Department officials interviewed Rafael Eitan, an Israeli intelligence official said to be in charge of Mr. Pollard's alleged activities, and two Israeli secretaries attached alleged to have been his contacts here.

Mr. Eitan was removed in December from his post as head of an intelligence unit in the Ministry of Defense.

Mr. Pollard has been held in custody without bond since the FBI arrested him last year. He has been charged with providing documents to a foreign government, which carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

The day after his arrest, the FBI charged his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, with possessing classified government documents in connection with her husband's alleged activities. She has been released on bond.

Sources said that when she was released that it was a sign that prosecutors and attorneys for the Pollards had not reached an impasse in their effort to resolve the case through plea negotiations. Any negotiations worked out concerning Mr. Pollard are also expected to include an agreement that will require a charge against his wife, sources said.

Nicaragua Rebel Leaders Reach Unity Agreement

By James McInerney
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders, formally announcing a unity accord, say they would seek continued assistance from the United States and elsewhere even if a regional peace treaty is signed by the nations of Central America.

The insurgent leaders, whose war against the Nicaraguan government is backed by the Reagan administration, contended that they were a right to fight on until it proved that the terms of such a treaty are fully observed by the Sandinista government.

Speaking at a news conference here, the three co-leaders of the 125-backed rebel front known as the United Nicaraguan Opposition said they had resolved strong internal political differences that had threatened to split their movement.

"At this moment UNO is in its most solid, firm position ever," said Alfonso Robelo Callejas, one of the rebel leaders.

All three also denied persistent assertions about corruption and other misdeeds, including drug trafficking, mismanagement of U.S. aid and violations of U.S. economic controls on arms. The accusations are the subject of several ongoing investigations.

The three directors are Mr. Robelo, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and Arturo José Cruz. Mr. Calero also head of the main rebel army, known as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. Rebel spokesmen said the sides more fully defined the terms of the agreement to work together that they reached after

months of bickering and almost three weeks of hard negotiations.

The rebel leaders said they would continue to press for a political settlement in Nicaragua, but military pressure was needed to force a solution. As a result, they said, they would need some support for their forces even if Nicaragua agreed to sign a regional peace treaty for Central America.

Mr. Calero said that rebel leaders would demand full compliance before agreeing to stop fighting.

The peace proposal being discussed by Latin American governments calls for dismantling foreign military bases in Central America



From left, Arturo José Cruz, Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero with T-shirts after announcing agreement to unify opposition to the Sandinista government.

For withdrawing foreign troops and military advisers. Still to be resolved are questions of arms control, foreign military maneuvers and verification of compliance with the pact.

Mr. Cruz said a three-arm human rights commission would be created to investigate allegations of abuses by rebel units. It would be made up of non-Nicaraguans whose findings would be binding on the rebel directors, he said.

Before their talks here, Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo had asserted that Mr. Calero was monopolizing control of the rebel front. In an apparent effort to give Mr. Cruz and Mr.

Robelo greater power, the agreement reached in Miami will allow them to name officials to oversee rebel military, political, financial and international affairs, rebel sources said.

But even the same sources added that it remains to be shown whether the new officials will be allowed to exercise real authority. Such skepticism is an indication of the tensions of relations between the three top rebel leaders.

Some rebel sources said they remained concerned because of the new unity agreement, Mr. Calero retains control of the rebel army, which is the government's main military organization and military organization that forms part of the

Amnesty Office for Pastors

The Nicaraguan vice president said that Edén Pastora Gómez, the rebel leader who gave up the fight last week to seek political asylum in Costa Rica, can return to his native land and resume his government service.

The Associated Press reported from Madrid.

Roberto Ramírez Méndez, who is touring European capitals to seek economic and political support for Nicaragua, told Radio Exterior de España that Mr. Pastora could return to Nicaragua as a private citizen "without any threat of retribution from the government."

Conditions in the prison are among the worst in the federal penitentiary system, according to a congressional report released in April. Cells must hold four prisoners hold eight, the report said, and the Cuban suicide and self-mutilation are among the highest in the federal prison system.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Helms said, has ruled the detention does not violate the habeas constitutional rights because they are still considered by the law to be at the border and therefore not protected by the U.S. Constitution.

The Legal Aid Society of Atlanta is to appeal the ruling to the Supreme Court.

The UN human rights panel is to consider the complaint when it meets in January.

U.S. Jailing Of Cubans Is Taken to UN

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS — New York and religious groups have filed a complaint with the United Nations against the United States charging the detention of more than 1,000 Cubans in an Atlanta prison violates international human rights laws.

The detained refugees were among the 125,000 Cubans who fled to the United States in 1980 in a boatlift from Mariel, Cuba.

About 300 were detained initially because of suspected criminal records or psychiatric problems. The remaining 1,500 were returned to Atlanta after arrest in the United States.

The 15-page complaint, filed Thursday, asserts that the detention violates human rights laws because it is arbitrary and because of the conditions in the prison.

Only 71 of those detained were actually charged with "criminal crimes" in the United States, according to the coalition. Arthur Helms, a lawyer with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, said most of the other detainees admitted to being members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the three top rebel leaders.

Some rebel sources said they remained concerned because of the new unity agreement, Mr. Calero retains control of the rebel army, which is the government's main military organization and military organization that forms part of the

Ecuador Parliament Elections Set for Sunday

By Walker Simon

QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuadorians tie in parliamentary elections today that could end years of anarchy from the conservative government of President León Yglesias Corcuera.

The five-month election campaign has been the most animated since the country returned to democracy in 1979, after years of military rule.

Stipulations are being for 59 the 71 seats in Congress and for

posts on provincial and municipal councils in an election occurring nearly halfway through Mr. Corcuera's four-year term. His government coalition of five parties now holds 41 of the 71 seats.

Center-left and Marxist parties have launched the president's style and authoritarian and alleged that there have been human rights abuses.

They are also campaigning on what they say has been an erosion in living standards. Ecuador has lost a full by a sharp drop in the price of oil, its main export.

The government recently ordered a budget cutback of about 5 percent and imposed import tariffs reductions of between 15 and 25 percent.

The stock market suspended daily trading indefinitely Thursday after the five market were devalued 5 percent in a week.

Uncertainty over what austerity measures the government might adopt has led to speculation to accelerate the fall in the free market value of the sucre, the national currency, against the U.S. dollar.

Georgie Geertner, the former war prisoner, as a ski instructor, left, and in a recent photograph with his wife, Jean.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Campus Bias in South Still Hampers Blacks

Southern universities were desegregated a generation ago. By 1965, nearly 20 percent of black college students in the South were enrolling in predominantly white institutions. This rose to 37 percent by 1976 and to 64 percent by 1982.

"We have desegregated Southern schools, but we have not integrated them," says Dean E. Meier, a sociologist and race relations specialist at the University of Alabama. On campus, blacks still find themselves on the outside looking in. The Los Angeles Times reports that many white students still blacks and try to keep them out of extracurricular activities. While professors and administrators are often indifferent to black students, few faculty members are black. And the still-strong Confederate tradition at many institutions is an irritant to black students.

Cordell Wynn, president of predominantly black Stillman College in Tusculum, Alabama, says, "A great deal of emphasis has been placed on providing blacks in the South with access to higher education at predominantly white institutions, but not enough has been placed on making that experience a success."

Exclamation Point Lets Question Marks

In the manner of a Broadway musical — "Oklahoma" or "Florida" — the city of Ham-

Short Takes

Last September, George

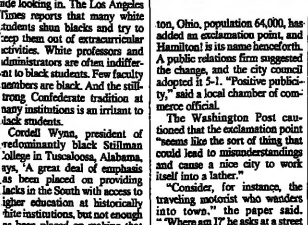
When Three Leading New York Advertising Agencies —

Barton, Durstine & Osborn; Doyle Dane Bernbach; and Needham Harper Worldwide — announced recently that they would join forces, the name of the new "agency" remained

undecided. But someone noticed that the new merged monogram, BDOODBNHW, spoken aloud, sounded like the name made famous by Porky Pig in the old Looney Tunes animated cartoons. "So now," said Mark Sturrock, a senior vice president at the Young & Rubicam, "the new firm is known as Madison Avenue as Porky Pig."

The Senate, about to make its debut on television, has issued a bookend on Senate procedures. The introduction, by Senator William L. Armstrong, a Colorado Republican, begins: "The Founding Fathers intended an upper chamber of thoughtful and experienced legislators leading a cool and detached perspective to the tempestuous infatuation of policy debate. Well, sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't."

ARTHUR HIGGINS



From the book "The Last Soldier in America" by George Geertner with Arnold Krumm.

Georgie Geertner, the former war prisoner, as a ski instructor, left, and in a recent photograph with his wife, Jean.

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ARTHUR HIGGINS

Possible Role of Shamir Debated in 1984 Affair

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A controversy has arisen here over whether Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had a role in a reported cover-up of the assassination of two captured Palestinian hijackers.

Israeli newspapers have been filled with speculation about the role of "official sources" from Yitzhak Shamir, the head of Shin Bet, the domestic intelligence service, and the "unofficial sources" from his political associates, who say they are the agency's actions during and after the hijacking of an Israeli bus south of Tel Aviv on April 12, 1984. The assertions, all by unidentified sources, have not been confirmed.

The daily newspaper Ma'ariv quoted sources close to Shin Bet on Thursday as saying the "political level" — Mr. Shamir was prime minister at the time of the incident — "was aware of all the facts concerning the bus affair."

The case has prompted a power struggle between the Israeli general, who has been in office since this week to examine evidence of a cover-up that he had gathered, and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who contends that pursuing the case could compromise national security and hurt Israel's efforts to combat terrorism.

Yitzhak Shamir, the attorney general, has gathered evidence suggesting that Mr. Shamir ordered the two Palestinian hijackers be clubbed to death, Israeli media reported. The Palestinians were captured alive when Israeli troops stormed the bus and rescued the passengers.

And, the radio said, Mr. Shamir has evidence suggesting that the Shin Bet chief may have systematically covered up his and his agency's role in the affair during three commissions of inquiry.

For the most part, the Israeli public appears to support Mr. Peres' contention that Israel should not prosecute the case and disrupt its domestic security services simply because of reported excesses in dealing with Palestinian attackers. But the attorney general is refusing to back down, contending that the rule of law is at stake.

Mr. Shamir, asked Thursday by Israeli radio to respond to reports that he knew of the Shin Bet activities, said:

"I don't have to tell anyone what I know and what I did not know. I know what a prime minister has to know. I am in favor of leaving the head of Shin Bet alone. I think that the times have been spoken and piled into too much. Any additional prying causes damage and exposes more."

Mr. Peres restated his position Thursday that the attorney general should drop his demand for a police investigation into the reported activities of the Shin Bet chief because it would harm state security.

"The head of Shin Bet offered to

resign if I asked him," Mr. Peres said. "But I did not ask him and do not intend to ask him to resign."

The bus was hijacked near Ashdod by four Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and forced southward into Gaza. Two of the hijackers and an Israeli woman on the bus were killed when the bus was stormed and the other passengers were rescued.

The initial investigation into how the two captured Palestinians were killed, minutes after they were photographed being escorted from the bus alive, was carried out in May 1984 by an army commission inquiry led by Meir Zorea, a retired major general.



Yitzhak Shamir

questioning, during which time the two hijackers apparently stopped breathing.

Among the Shin Bet agents on the scene was its director, Mr. Shamir. According to Israeli radio, evidence that is now in the hands of the attorney general alleges that the two Palestinians might not have been beaten to death during a security "interrogation" by the Shin Bet officers, but may have been deliberately clubbed to death by the Shin Bet men on the explicit orders of Mr. Shamir.

Turkey Opposes Air Lane

ANKARA — Turkey has complained to Athens and the International Civil Aviation Organization that it plans to introduce a new air lane over the Aegean Sea.

Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday, six national miles of the corridor crosses Turkish territory, the spokesman said.

Table Clock "Colonna Bulgari," solid silver.



Table clock "Colonna Bulgari," solid silver.

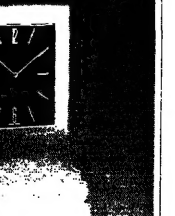


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OPINION

Christians Wept, Wondering Why We Keep Playing God

By Anthony Lewis

ALLERONA, Italy—Spring in Italy, and no arduous. No lemons, no pappas, no spinach. All were taken the market for weeks after fallout from Chernobyl drifted over Italy. Farmers wept, and not only because they were worried about how they would be compensated for the loss of a year's crop. To pick a field of arduous and to destroy them offended a deep instinct, belief in the bounty and purity of nature. When grass and grain and fruit were crushed, the Bible says, "God saw it was good."

The meaning of the Chernobyl disaster seemed to come through with special clarity here in the Italian countryside, in deep valley still so remote. Remoteness is no surety when there is nuclear disaster anywhere on Earth. Every hundred miles away, the very thing changed to the eye, deadly effects are all about.

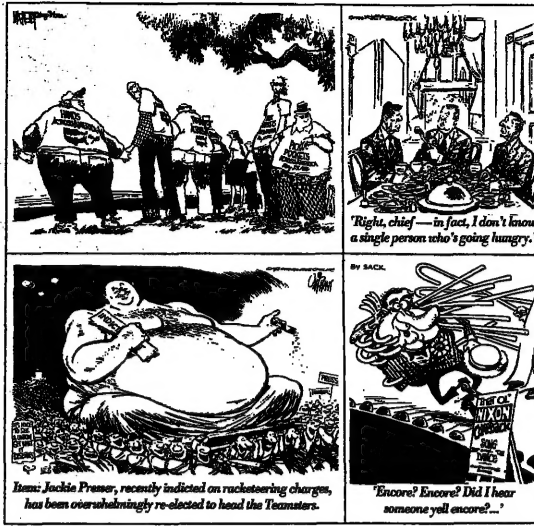
On the scale of nuclear possibilities, Chernobyl was small. Had the disaster been contained as it was, large areas of the Earth would have been contaminated. Even a few nuclear weapons, exploded in the wastes of Armageddon, would have had a limited nuclear war, would like Chernobyl look like a blip.

Something else came through clearly. That was the grotesque inadequacy of the political response to Chernobyl, failure especially of leadership in the superpowers. What the occasion required was so obvious, really. It required recognition that the nuclear threat is as important as ideology, that our political differences are modest compared to our common danger, that we are a frail humanity shadowed by our technological achievement. A state-of-the-art would have seized the opportunity. My fellow human beings, what has happened in Chernobyl reminds us how much more we have at stake in our common humanity than in our national "differences." It cautions us to temper our animosity in the ways of death with a new commitment to life. It shows us we must look for the best in each other, not the worst.

We cannot use technology or close scientific minds. But we can be modest in our pretensions. We can be playing God. We can stop placing faith in technology that is not humble and never can be. We can remember both the precursors of humanity and its imperfection. We can be politicians of the Soviet Union and the United States did not have the opportunity. Their primary arena was paralytic for their own sake, their own advantage.

Michael Gorbachev and his colleagues, the confidence, or his political ability, to the ability, to lead in large terms a large problem.

...then the Russians have been



Re-elected Jackie Presser, recently indicted on headsteering charges, has been overwhelmingly re-elected to headsteering charges.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Many people are also propagandized. Many such people are Mr. Hough's short article. He gives a witty imitation, for example, of prominent Soviet spokesman like Gorbachev when he visits Washington that it cannot "push Mr. Gorbachev around." His punch line is that American (yes, not Soviet) information policy is "closed and biased."

Thanks for the laugh, Mr. Hough.

T.B. BAGLEY, Brussels.

Mr. Hough, professor of political science at Duke University, lacks political balance. In attacking American right-wingers, he swings to the extreme left. The proper punishment would be for the president of the United States to give him a three-year posting in Moscow.

ILARIO FIORE, Shanghai.

The Vidal Equation

In his opinion column, "Vidal's Injurious Equation: Friends of Israel = Traitors" (May 22), William Safire belittles Gore Vidal, the novelist, for his idea that American pro-Israel lobbyists

have had to make common cause with what Mr. Vidal calls "the lunatic right" to ensure that a big chunk of the defense budget goes to Israel in the form of military aid. "This is pretty silly," writes Mr. Safire, refusing to burden us with his argument. I, for one, don't think Mr. Vidal's remark is silly.

Mr. Vidal has always had the bad habit of speaking too bluntly, and he overstates the case to call Zionists like the Midge Decker and Norman Podhoretz "fifth columnists." That is a case of rhetoric getting out of hand. But Mr. Vidal had done us a favor in calling attention to a growing tendency among the Zionists to question the patriotism and non-racism of anyone who does not love Israel. It is especially sad to see that Mr. Safire has joined the latest form the lunatic right appears to have taken.

JAY PARINI, Atrani, Italy.

William Safire's exposure of Gore Vidal's injurious Equation: Friends of Israel = Traitors indicates that the valid equation is now: Gore Vidal = "Gore Vidal" (classic Yiddish for "lookin'").

M.B.C. DOVE, Marny-St. Jean, Belgium.

The 'Revolutionary Writer': Thick Skin and a Heavy Pen

By Dorin Tudoran

NEW YORK—The lobby of New York's St. Moritz Hotel is full. Journalists, in the midst of water charging with prize fish (Mario Vargas Llosa, Günter Grass, Chinua Achebe, John Updike), are trying to catch their nets everywhere, trying to catch everything at the 48th Congress of the International PEN Club in New York.

Every time the doors open, the crowd turns to examine the latest entrant: a familiar face, an old friend or foe. In walks a dark man with greased-down hair, a leather jacket and a sure

as the autobiography of a Sandinista. Now I am listening more attentively to what the minister-writer has to say. I find out that comradeship does not exist in Nicaragua; it is just an invasion of American imperialism circles. Anyone can get his articles and books published in Nicaragua, he says.

The reactions of the listeners vary—but almost everyone is smiling. What do the writers next to him believe? Well, here things get more complicated.

Coming from captive Europe, Mr. Cooney and Mr. Kis explain to Mr. Cabezas that they have experienced firsthand the "benefits" of the Communist revolution; he would do well to tell these bedtime stories to others. But he rejects all arguments, all proofs. To him, any doubt is an enemy of a people "that has chosen the revolution."

Mr. Cabezas seems calm, but after he leaves the conference, I see him storm out of the lobby of the St. Moritz.

I go to a library and pick up "Fire From the Mountain." My European friends were right. Although prefaced by Carlos Fuentes, it is nothing more than Nikolai Ostrovski's novel "So Was the Steel Tempered"—one of our Bibles.

"Revolutionary" cultures are never without a few books like this. Yesterday, it was Mao's little red book. Today it is Moammar Qaddafi's "Green Book."

A few weeks after the PEN conference, the world was shaken by the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. Even the Kremlin sent condolences. But the so-called government of Nicaragua rejected immediately over this tragedy. It even hailed it, albeit through its poorly disguised spokesman, the chandeleur Radio Venceremos in El Salvador.

Why do those in Managua sound so dispirited? It seems that the police had "discovered" that the Challenger flight was a military mission and two of its crew members were "war criminals" who fought in Vietnam.

Later, in the flood of daily news came the information that the police of Nicaragua had a new minister. His name? Omar Cabezas, of course.

I recalled him answering questions in New York. Questions about how he felt in America among the American "aggressors." "Excellent," said Mr. Cabezas, "because I am here as a writer, not as an official."

How much cynicism, how many lies under the skin of Mr. Cabezas. And how much indulgence—I don't want to call it by its true name—on the part of those who label him a "warrior."

The writer is a Romanian poet and critic who immigrated to the United States last year. He contributed this comment to the Hartford Courant.

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WEEKEND

- Censorship in China
- Artist Joseph Czapski
- Domesday anniversary

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Orchestra Festival

There is a strong Slavic accent in the third International Orchestra Festival from June 1 to 10 at the Théâtre Municipal de Paris (Châtelet). The Moscow State Symphony under Evgeny Svetlanov offers an all-Russian program on June 4: the Balade Radia and Chere under conductor Vladimir Ashkenazy; an all-Japanese program, including the Japanese Mass, on June 6; and the Czech Philharmonic under Václav Neumann on June 9 features Mozart's "Symphony" and Dvořák's Eighth. The series ends with the Orchestra National de France under Neville Martinson, and continues with the Frankfurt Radio Orchestra under Eiji Ohsawa (June 2), the Brussels Opera Orchestra under Sylvain Cambreling (June 3), the Luxembourg Philharmonic under Yvan Kaminski (June 5), the Luxembourg Radio Orchestra under Leopold Hager (June 7), and the Spanish Radio-Television Orchestra under Miguel Ángel Gómez Martínez (June 10).

LONDON

Draftsmanship Highlighted

The significance of draftsmanship is highlighted in a selection of more than 200 "Flamboyant Drawings of the 16th Century" chosen from the museum's holdings of the place and period. It is pretty clear that the drawings—grouped by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, and others—were not merely preparatory sketches for paintings or engravings. Among the former, Andrea del Sarto's red chalk and wash "Four Studies of a Child," and a pen, ink and wash drawing heightened in white of "A Woman Holding Up a Tablet" by Salvator.

Andrea del Sarto's red chalk and wash "Four Studies of a Child," and a pen, ink and wash drawing heightened in white of "A Woman Holding Up a Tablet" by Salvator. The drawing of a "Young Woman Seated on her knees" by Alessandro Allori (1535-1607), a sketch for the figure of Mary in Allori's altar piece of "Christ in the arms of Martha and Mary" in the chapel of the Palazzo San-Salvi in Florence (now the headquarters of the Uffizi).

There are only two weeks left to catch the Courtauld Institute's exhibition, "The Hidden Face of Michelangelo," which shows how scientific methods trace an artist's work process, in this case the many complex changes that Michelangelo made before he achieved his final results. The show looks at three periods in his work: the early mad, such as the "La Déjeuner sur l'Herbe"; the calm, serene, such as the "David"; and the late, more dramatic, such as the "The Fall of Man" (Woburn Square, London W1).

ICANO

Leningrad Treasures

Works of art from The Hermitage never before seen in the West will be exhibited from June 2 to Nov. 2 at the Victoria (Collection Thyssen-Bornemisze). Dating from the 18th to the early 20th centuries, they include many jewels as well as gold and silver objects that were made both in Russia and in the West. Among the highlights are a pair of earrings made in the 18th century, a pair of earrings made in the 19th century, and a pair of earrings made in the 20th century.

NETHERLANDS

Holland Festival

Holland Festival runs throughout June with its usual program and performances in cities and towns throughout the country. Contemporary French music, and theater get special emphasis. Among the contemporary, the Orchestre de Paris, Margit Martin, and the Orchestre de Paris. Among the contemporary, the Orchestre de Paris, Margit Martin, and the Orchestre de Paris.

NEW YORK

Schlemmer Show

achievement German painter, draftsman, and designer Oskar Schlemmer (1888-1938) has always been difficult to understand without going to the Staatgalerie in Stuttgart, a wealth of material found. A retrospective exhibition of more than 100 of his works at the IBM on Madison Avenue (through July 5), goes in depth into the ways in which Schlemmer would work and research, and search for his ideas until they were the way he wanted them. Schlemmer, especially for those who prize the interior and the dance. Additionally, anyone who longs for Schlemmer, the master of the stage, in action can go to the IBM on Madison Avenue (through July 5), goes in depth into the ways in which Schlemmer would work and research, and search for his ideas until they were the way he wanted them.

An Operatic Renaissance in Madrid



Plácido Domingo

José Carreras

This country has contributed little to the international operatic literature, but it has produced an impressive roster of singers.

by David Stevens

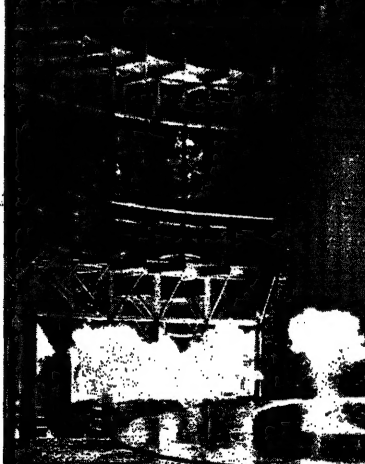
MADRID — Just as there is no overpowering historical reason why this city should be the capital of Spain except that Philip II decided to establish his court here in 1561, so there is no compelling music-historical reason why Madrid should be a major operatic center except that there is a powerful desire — simply supported by the government — to try and make it so.

The most recent declaration of intent has been a production of Wagner's "Die Walküre" that would have been a high point in the season of any major opera house. The trump card was that the cast was headed by the Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé, singing the role of Sieglinde for the first time on stage, while the British-born bass, Hans Sotin, was singing the role of Hunding.

Even at Bayreuth that would be extravagant casting, and it was solidly backed by the family-owned musical direction of the Austrian Gustav Kuhn, and a production staged and designed by an Argentine, Hugo de Ana, who had generally succeeded in balancing contemporary staginess and traditional Wagnerian values.

This was the major undertaking in the current season of the Teatro Lírico Nacional, and it is useful to put it in the context of a year that so far has included a triple-bill of Hindemith's "Hin und Zurück" and Menotti's "The Telephone," and a production of the Spanish, Strauss' "Salome" and Bellini's "La Sonnambula" in the company's own production, and Rossini's "La Cenerentola" and Monteverdi's "Boris Godunov" in productions acquired from the Metropolitan and the Royal Opera.

Still to come are a double-bill of Donizetti's "La Campanella" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" in June, with the Spanish tenor José Carreras singing Camilo for the first time, and in July Puccini's "La Bohème" with a cast headed by Plácido Domingo.



The magic fire in Madrid's "Walküre," and, top, Meier and Caballé in Act 3.

which was long one of the many homes in the capital for zarzuelas — musical plays with popular themes and spoken dialogue, a kind of Spanish opera comique. Built in 1856, was overhauled 30 years ago and is now an extremely well-equipped theater, but with 1,200 seats (almost always sold out) it is not big enough.

But across town, near the Royal Palace, is the Teatro Real — which must be the world's greatest unused operatic stage and one of the stranger elements in Madrid's strange operatic history. Built in 1850 at the instigation of Queen Isabella II, it opened with a performance of Donizetti's "La Fanciulla del Telegiò," with the central Marietta Albani in the title role. For 75 years it was Madrid's home for opera — usually Italian — until it was closed in 1925 because of structural problems created by subsidence.

The final performance was "La Bohème" with the celebrated Spanish tenor Miguel Fleta.

The structural problems were fixed in the 1930s, and while the rebuilders were at it they raised the roof to create a real stage tower — the vertical dimensions are 53 meters (almost 175 feet) from stage to roof and a depth of 23 meters below stage level, and the other stage dimensions are of comparable vastness. But it has not yet been used.

In 1966, the Teatro Real was reopened as a concert hall, and today it is where the Orquesta Nacional and the Radio-Television Orchestra perform. A concert last Sunday by the National — Beethoven's Ninth Symphony under its director Jesús López Cobos (who is also general musical director of the Deutsche Oper Berlin) — showed that the orchestra is an excellent ensemble and that house has live, well-balanced acoustics. But only the front part of the stage is needed for the orchestra and organ housing, and behind that is an immense empty space. Going into it is like entering a kind of almost a religious space, recalls one who was there. "Never again," says Campos, recalling the frantic organization, but it was a glimpse of the potential audience and the potential of opera.

In a way, that audience was the product of a kind of religious revival that began modestly in the early 1960s, orga-

nized by an Association of the Friends of Opera. Progress was slow but steady. In 1974 the state bought Zarzuela theater. This year, the company has a budget of a billion pesetas (almost \$7 million) — three times as much as three years ago, Campos says — of which a third is covered by the box office and the rest by state subsidy. The company has its own chorus, and has the Orquesta Sinfónica de Madrid in the pit, and the conductor Miguel Ángel Gómez Martínez holds the post of associate music director. The meticulously prepared programs include the full text of the opera and a Spanish translation.

This season at the Zarzuela began in October with 51 performances of the popular zarzuela, "Doña Francisquita" by Amadeo Vives (which revealed the talent of a new young soprano, Enriqueta Llobera, for whom there are high hopes).

The Spanish National Ballet moved into the house in December, and the opera season from January to July consists mainly of seven operas given five performances each. Three performances are on subscription and the last two are open, with prices cut in half — 2,500 pesetas instead of 5,000 top price.

Campos talks with the enthusiasm of a man who is hooked on his job. Although the existing productions sell out, he is reluctant to add more performances because it would take away from the three to four weeks' rehearsal time he considers minimal for each production.

Having the outstanding Spanish singers is an obvious policy, "but I have to have the same level in the other productions," he said. "It's not serious to say to the public, well, I have Domingo or Carreras or Kraus, so you will come. I have to match that in other operas."

sometimes seem indifferent to the demands of stage movement, here she moved with conviction. Her dust with Jerusalem, a handsome and stalwart Siegismund, set off a stormy ovation at the end of Act 1.

Meier, who has sung Isolde at Bayreuth, was impressive too in her first role as Brünnhilde, equal to the warlike outbursts and touching in her confrontations with Wotan. Dorothea Fritts was forcefully sung, while Sotin and Meier are known quantities — two of the most solid, rich-voiced basses before the public.

The orchestra, which appeared to be a youthful ensemble, played heroically for Kuhn in music that must not come its way often, and on the few occasions when things came unstuck, they did not stay that way for long. The players seemed stronger in the brass and woodwinds than in the strings, and the texture of the sound frequently lacked the density that this music demands, although they never let the side down when it counted.

Hugo de Ana, who has been production director at the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, created a basic set of two metal, semi-circular scaffolds with mirrors surrounding a disk-shaped playing area and separated by an opening at the back of the stage. By itself it seemed rather primitive, but the use of changeable scenic elements, projections and lighting was produced some remarkably atmospheric results — for instance, the change of the branches of leaves from frosty to green with the beginning of spring in Act 1. Here and there was an industrial artifact or some other hint of a didactic reading, but on the whole the moment the concertmaster started the orchestra tuning up, perhaps, having been staved so long, they don't want to miss anything.

Teatro Lírico Nacional La Zarzuela: "La Fanciulla del Telegiò" and "La Campanella." June 15, 15:15; "La Bohème," July 15, 21:24, 27:29.

Stocks End Lower on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower Friday as investors sought profits and ended a five-day winning streak. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.64 points from the record set Thursday and closed at 14,767.1. For the week, the blue-chip barometer gained 52.42 points.

Broader market indexes retreated from Thursday's record highs. The New York Stock Exchange index eased 0.31 to 142.06. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index lost 0.67 to 247.35. The price of the average share fell 1/8 to 37 1/8.

Volume totaled 151.2 million shares, compared with 135.67 million Thursday. Analysts said a weak bond market, profit taking and automated selling pressured stocks.

The market slid shortly after the opening, in line with weak bond prices. Some rebounded when the fixed-income markets rallied but paid again when the debt markets lost their gains.

James Bevan Jr. of Kidder, Peabody said aid programs triggered when pressure disappeared on stock-index futures contracts helped pull the market down.

But MKI Securities was less impressed with the market's performance late in the week than some other analysts.

"Buy programs concentrated on lower and fewer stocks, while the rest of the market paid attention to a weaker bond market and performance of the Dow," he said.

Mr. Jensen said the market had encountered heavy resistance as the Dow approached 1500. Ohio Edison topped the NYSE active list, unwinded at 194.

Chrysler followed, falling 1/4 to 37 1/4. U.S. Steel was third, adding 1/8 to 21 1/8.

U.S. Steel closed 1/4 to 12 1/2 after dropping sharply early in the session. Gartner Group raised its opinion on the stock, citing demand for IBM's computers.

Among other actively traded blue-chips, AT&T retreated 1/4 to 25. Sears added 1/4 to 47 1/4. American Express dropped 1/8 to 67 1/2. Navistar added 1/4 to 19 1/4 and Eastman Kodak rose 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Chrysler fell 1/4 to 37 1/4. First Boston analyst Gary Glasser recommended the stock be sold. A block of nearly 1.5 million shares crossed at 37.

PepsiCo fell 1/4 to 14 1/4. A Merrill Lynch analyst recommended taking short-term profits in the stock.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing climbed 1/8 to 107 1/4. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, Laidlaw & Jensen recommended it.

Sears jumped 3/4 to 47 1/4. Its board of directors authorized the purchase of approximately 4.7 million shares, or up to 5 percent of its common shares outstanding, subject to regulatory approval.

Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	-1/4	1,200,000	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/2	25 1/4
Chrysler	-1/4	800,000	37 1/4	37 1/8	37 1/2	37 1/4
U.S. Steel	1/8	1,500,000	21 1/8	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/8
American Express	-1/8	600,000	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 1/4
Navistar	1/4	400,000	19 1/4	19 1/8	19 1/2	19 1/4
Eastman Kodak	1/4	300,000	60 1/4	60 1/8	60 1/2	60 1/4
Sears	3/4	200,000	47 1/4	47 1/8	47 1/2	47 1/4
PepsiCo	-1/4	100,000	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/2	14 1/4
Merrill Lynch	-1/4	50,000	14 1/4	14 1/8	14 1/2	14 1/4

Statistics Index	
AMEX index	P34
NYSE index	P34
NYSE index	P34
NYSE index	P34
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NYSE index	P34
NYSE index	P34
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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1986

After Banking Scandal, Israel Examines Structures

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In the wake of the worst banking scandal in its history — a scandal that stemmed from, and exacerbated, inflation — Israel is facing the need to reconstruct its financial system. The practices that led to the scandal began modestly enough in the early 1970s. But what was at first normal behavior became wildly abnormal as bankers and banking supervisors got caught up in the Israeli equivalent of a South Sea bubble, said Yitzhak Modai, the former finance minister.

"It's very normal for companies, including banks, to regulate the value of their shares," added Mr. Modai, a member of the cabinet government's Likud bloc who was shifted to the post of justice minister for reportedly insulting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who was the Labor faction. "If a bank's shares fall below what they consider to be their true value, it's natural for companies to buy their own stock."

But "regulation" of bank stocks became manipulation, and the price of bank shares soared even faster than the rate of inflation, while Mandelbaum, governor of the Bank of Israel, submitted a resignation after a year of criticism from the prime minister and the public.

Mr. Mandelbaum blamed the private banks for blowing up the value of their stocks in order to raise capital for both domestic and international expansion. In the midst of what became known as inflation, the banks found it impossible to earn enough or survive enough, in competition with industrial government bonds, to finance the expansion they wanted.

Mr. Mandelbaum, who still is in office waiting for a successor to be named, says that he may not have moved soon enough to stop the boom. But he added that he had been afraid that sudden intervention would cause a worse crisis, with general panic in the stock market and a flight from the shekel into U.S. dollars. He said that this could lead to a potentially ruinous loss to the Israeli economy.

RONICALLY, what caused the bank stock bubble to burst in October 1983 was the alarm of stockholders that the shekel was about to be devalued. They rushed to convert their bank stocks into dollars. But that wiped out the banks' capital base, and the government stepped in to rescue the banks and their stockholders.

The government took over \$6.9 billion worth of bank stocks, promising to pay them off, with interest, over the next several years and guaranteeing to safeguard the stock's value in terms of the shekel. In effect the government converted into bonds, some Israeli, including Mr. Modai, think this was a far too narrow arrangement. Others, including his successor as Finance Minister, Moshe Niv, think it was not unduly generous, stating that the stockholders had, in effect, been duped. But any shareholders made a great deal of money at the bailout.

The Bejot Commission found plenty of people to blame for a disaster, including cabinet ministers, bank regulators and the 4 Aviv Stock Exchange, but it meant out only seven indictments to Mr. Mandelbaum and the heads of the four largest state banks. It called for the resignation of all five, and, as they interpreted their, permanent exclusion from banking. However, Mr. Niv says that, in his view, the report does not say "forgive."

Mr. Mandelbaum, who is the sole governor of the central bank, says he takes the hardest fall. The Bejot Commission said, "It was the failure of his competence that intervention in the bank stock manipulation might have provoked a widespread financial crisis, the commission concluded that 'it should have been clear that the bank of immediate action would have been taken by the government of the central bank submitted his resignation."

See ISRAELI, Page 13

Currency Rates

U.S. to Foreign Exchange Rates			
Country	Unit	Rate	Change
U.S.	Dollar	1.00	
West Germany	DM	2.36	+0.01
France	FF	6.55	+0.01
Italy	Lira	2036	+10
Japan	Yen	163.6	+0.1
Switzerland	Franc	2.00	+0.01
Canada	Dollar	0.75	+0.01
U.K.	Pound	0.63	+0.01
Spain	Peseta	166.6	+10
Belgium	Franc	36.36	+0.01
Netherlands	Guilder	2.00	+0.01
Sweden	Krona	4.66	+0.01
Denmark	Krone	4.66	+0.01
Norway	Krone	4.66	+0.01
Finland	Markka	5.94	+0.01
Greece	Drachma	340.75	+10
Portugal	Escudo	200.48	+10
Spain	Peseta	166.6	+10
Italy	Lira	2036	+10
France	FF	6.55	+10
Germany	DM	2.36	+10
Japan	Yen	163.6	+10
Switzerland	Franc	2.00	+10
Canada	Dollar	0.75	+10
U.K.	Pound	0.63	+10
Spain	Peseta	166.6	+10
Belgium	Franc	36.36	+10
Netherlands	Guilder	2.00	+10
Sweden	Krona	4.66	+10
Denmark	Krone	4.66	+10
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Finland	Markka	5.94	+10
Greece	Drachma	340.75	+10
Portugal	Escudo	200.48	+10
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Weyerhaeuser to Slash 1,650 Crockery Jobs

San Francisco — Wells Fargo Bank, completing its \$1.07-billion acquisition of Crockery Corp., said Friday that it would cut 1,650 jobs. Wells Fargo president, Paul J. Hargrave, said that 30-day terminations were being delivered to employees, all but 45 of them workers. He said that additional payroll reductions were planned, 1,200 next year and about 2,000 in 1988.

Industry Unenthusiastic r Chip Pact With Japan

Washington — The electronics industry is unenthusiastic about a proposed trade pact between the U.S. and Japan. The pact, which would allow Japanese companies to sell more chips in the U.S. market, is being negotiated by the U.S. Trade Representative, Ronald K. Yoniss, and the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, Shiro Watanabe. The pact is seen as a "framework" for negotiations to resolve many disputes between the U.S. and Japan, including the sale of Japanese cars in the U.S. market. The pact is also seen as a "framework" for negotiations to resolve many disputes between the U.S. and Japan, including the sale of Japanese cars in the U.S. market.

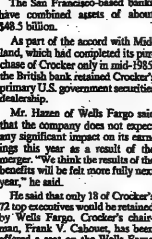
ANY NOTES

Investment — A French state-owned industrial group, Bouygues, has declared a dividend of one cent per share on its common stock. The dividend is payable to shareholders on June 1. The company's earnings for the first quarter of 1986 were \$1.1 billion, up from \$1.0 billion in the same quarter of 1985. The company's sales for the first quarter of 1986 were \$1.2 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in the same quarter of 1985.

Boating-Rate Notes

Boat	Rate	Boat	Rate
10' Fiberglass	\$1.50	14' Fiberglass	\$3.50
12' Fiberglass	\$2.00	16' Fiberglass	\$4.50
14' Fiberglass	\$2.50	18' Fiberglass	\$5.50
16' Fiberglass	\$3.00	20' Fiberglass	\$6.50
18' Fiberglass	\$3.50	22' Fiberglass	\$7.50
20' Fiberglass	\$4.00	24' Fiberglass	\$8.50
22' Fiberglass	\$4.50	26' Fiberglass	\$9.50
24' Fiberglass	\$5.00	28' Fiberglass	\$10.50
26' Fiberglass	\$5.50	30' Fiberglass	\$11.50
28' Fiberglass	\$6.00	32' Fiberglass	\$12.50
30' Fiberglass	\$6.50	34' Fiberglass	\$13.50
32' Fiberglass	\$7.00	36' Fiberglass	\$14.50
34' Fiberglass	\$7.50	38' Fiberglass	\$15.50
36' Fiberglass	\$8.00	40' Fiberglass	\$16.50
38' Fiberglass	\$8.50	42' Fiberglass	\$17.50
40' Fiberglass	\$9.00	44' Fiberglass	\$18.50
42' Fiberglass	\$9.50	46' Fiberglass	\$19.50
44' Fiberglass	\$10.00	48' Fiberglass	\$20.50
46' Fiberglass	\$10.50	50' Fiberglass	\$21.50
48' Fiberglass	\$11.00	52' Fiberglass	\$22.50
50' Fiberglass	\$11.50	54' Fiberglass	\$23.50
52' Fiberglass	\$12.00	56' Fiberglass	\$24.50
54' Fiberglass	\$12.50	58' Fiberglass	\$25.50
56' Fiberglass	\$13.00	60' Fiberglass	\$26.50
58' Fiberglass	\$13.50	62' Fiberglass	\$27.50
60' Fiberglass	\$14.00	64' Fiberglass	\$28.50
62' Fiberglass	\$14.50	66' Fiberglass	\$29.50
64' Fiberglass	\$15.00	68' Fiberglass	\$30.50
66' Fiberglass	\$15.50	70' Fiberglass	\$31.50
68' Fiberglass	\$16.00	72' Fiberglass	\$32.50
70' Fiberglass	\$16.50	74' Fiberglass	\$33.50
72' Fiberglass	\$17.00	76' Fiberglass	\$34.50
74' Fiberglass	\$17.50	78' Fiberglass	\$35.50
76' Fiberglass	\$18.00	80' Fiberglass	\$36.50
78' Fiberglass	\$18.50	82' Fiberglass	\$37.50
80' Fiberglass	\$19.00	84' Fiberglass	\$38.50
82' Fiberglass	\$19.50	86' Fiberglass	\$39.50
84' Fiberglass	\$20.00	88' Fiberglass	\$40.50
86' Fiberglass	\$20.50	90' Fiberglass	\$41.50
88' Fiberglass	\$21.00	92' Fiberglass	\$42.50
90' Fiberglass	\$21.50	94' Fiberglass	\$43.50
92' Fiberglass	\$22.00	96' Fiberglass	\$44.50
94' Fiberglass	\$22.50	98' Fiberglass	\$45.50
96' Fiberglass	\$23.00	100' Fiberglass	\$46.50
98' Fiberglass	\$23.50		
100' Fiberglass	\$24.00		

Why Weyerhaeuser Is Feeling Squeezed



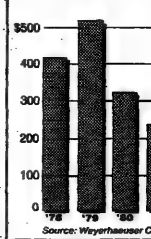
Spain Approves SEAT Sale to VW

Madrid — Spain's cabinet on Friday approved the sale of the state-owned carmaker, SEAT SA, to Volkswagen AG. The sale is valued at \$1.5 billion. The sale is seen as a major step in the privatization of the Spanish economy. The sale is also seen as a major step in the integration of the Spanish car market with the European market.

Israel: Structures Studied

Jerusalem — The Israeli government is studying the possibility of building a new capital in the West Bank. The study is part of a broader effort to develop the West Bank as a new center of government and industry. The study is also part of a broader effort to develop the West Bank as a new center of government and industry.

Weyerhaeuser's Union Showdown Seen as Key Test



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Seattle — Weyerhaeuser's union operations in the West Coast are seen as a key test of the company's ability to manage its labor relations. The union operations are seen as a key test of the company's ability to manage its labor relations. The union operations are seen as a key test of the company's ability to manage its labor relations.

Gas Prices: Dragged Down by Global Oil Slump

Washington — Gas prices are being dragged down by a global oil slump. The slump is caused by a combination of factors, including a decline in oil production and a decline in oil demand. The slump is seen as a major factor in the decline in gas prices.

Company Cites Low Profits



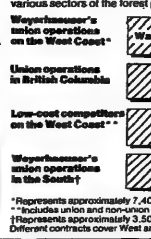
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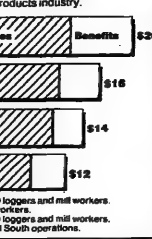
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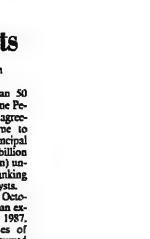
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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ACROSS

1 Page number
2 Mosaic rulers
3 Puncture
4 Knicker's org.
5 What there's
"vodka" like
6 A Hebrew
name for God
7 21 Buckeye State
8 Smith and Hirt
9 Cylinder
10 Adherent
27 Palladium
part
28 In medias
29 Genetic
materials
31 Kind of state
32 Be bad
34 French aviator
Hubert
35 Distributor
37 Passageway,
at times
42 Hostile
44 It's taken in
vein
45 Director
Preston
48 Picnic staple

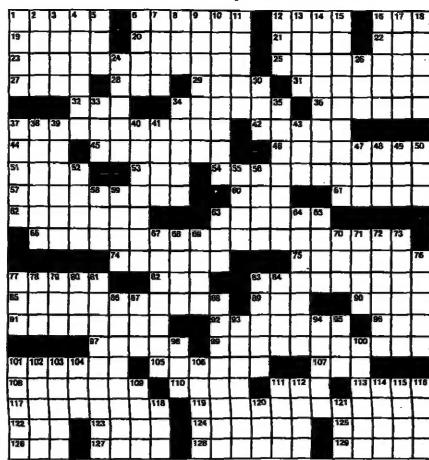
ACROSS

51 Opera singer
Lily
52 Bambi's aunt
54 PuPu love
57 "Lay hold of
life."
1 Tim. 6:12
61 Acquiesce
62 Tightly curled
63 Headgear for
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63 A locale in
Twin's
"Roughing It"
66 What this
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67 Grows
74 Unfulfilling
77 Church-council
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82 Crispin
83 Census item
85 VelLow
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89 Word with
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90 London art
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91 Copies in a
way

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92 Loving to
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96 Helios
97 Famed tour
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101 Hold in custody
105 Various
107 Twinkly is
108 Shows plainly
116 —prize
117 Stadium shout
118 Alaskan city
119 Young girl's
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119 Novel
121 Poem style
122 Type of gel
124 Come forth
125 Kind of
trombone or
rule
126 Masfield's
"Dead"
127 Plural
preceder
128 Outrains
and
Rome

Two's a Crowd By Charles M. Deber



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN

1 Confront
2 Fragrance
3 Type of duck or
cucuse
4 Mischievous
5 "—the
rumparts."
6 Survey the
7 Circus drinks
8 Israeli airport
9 Punch-drunk
10 Most indistinct
11 Red wine
grape
12 Placebo
13 Mel
14 Wire-haired
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15 Flyaway
trouble spot
16 Twangy
17 Trumpet sound
18 Ed from
Kansas City

DOWN

34 Director
Lubitsch
36 "—man die
37 "—the
14:14
38 Borehole
39 "—Magic."
40 Exclamations
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41 Within the law
42 Type of
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43 "On—Old
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44 Lie wine
45 Sort, in
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46 "Sat—"
1937 Bogart
47 Ballet box, in
Bologna
48 A Kentucky
—Lanka
49 Mon., in Metz

DOWN

49 Query
50 One of the five
W's
51 British carbine
52 Chemical
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53 De—(cave)
54 Exclamations
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55 Knocks
62 N's in Athens
63 Wash one's
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64 "—were (so
to speak)
65 Tenor Enrico
and family
66 Plastics
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67 Car washer
Ransom E.
68 West Season
king
71 Remove

DOWN

72 "Stranger,"
Kramer film
73 Don a uniform
74 Play out
75 Ball a fly
76 Pirate's
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79 Big bird
80 "—Bit,
Bliss," 1956 song
81 Comedian's
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83 Tale
84 Masador's
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85 Early period
86 Provided, in
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87 Considerable,
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88 Combat group
89 Fourth man's
cannibalism
90 A sugar, for
short

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96 Sticking
97 Taper
98 Taper
99 Taper
100 Taper
101 Taper
102 Dodge
103 Exhausted
104 Whichever
105 More pleasant
106 Hicc
107 Pertaining to
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108 Newspaper
109 French
investigator

DOWN

114 Newspaper
bing
115 Method
116 Gets by barely
118 Epoch
119 Wayne's lead-
ing lady in
"Red River";
1948
121 Clairvoyance,
for short

IMPOSTORS

By George V. Higgins. 362 pages. \$16.95.
Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York,
N. Y. 10175.

Reviewed by John Gross

"IMPOSTORS" is set in the territory that George V. Higgins has marked out as his own ever since he made his debut as a novelist with "The Friends of Eddie Coyle." The action takes place in and around Boston; most of the main characters are callous and calculating, and most of them also occupy a higher social rung than the men and women in some of Higgins' previous stories, that only mean they have had to take greater care about keeping up appearances.

Now, however, a development that no one could possibly have foreseen is threatening to blow away a few shrouded facades. Until recently John Logan was the evening news anchor on a local television station. Then his much-loved wife and only child were killed in a particularly terrible drunken driving accident. Despite a string of previous convictions, the driver responsible drew an absurdly light sen-

BOOKS

tion, and not long after he regained his liberty Logan blasted him to pieces with a shotgun — a killing for which he is shortly to stand trial.

Whatever course it took, the trial of such a well-known figure — a genuinely popular figure, too — would be bound to attract a great deal of publicity. In the event, though the world at large doesn't know this yet, it is likely to prove a full-blown sensation, since Logan (who had started drinking heavily after the accident, and had only just gotten out of a treatment program at the time of the shooting) had been moved to do what he did by something more than simple man-to-man revenge. He had become convinced, as he brooded on his wrong, that the whole judicial system was rotten, and he is determined to use his trial to expose it by revealing as many hidden scandals as he can. His aim is "to go even. With everyone. All at once."

Such is the warning that rough-spoken Tony Tuves, the district attorney of Bristol County on Cape Cod, where the shooting took place, brings with him as he scurries to Boston to see Mark Baldwin, the smooth-talking boss of a communica-

tions empire who had once worked with Logan as a reporter. Both Tuves and Baldwin have good reason to be apprehensive, since although Logan is straightforward enough himself, he has learned quite a few complicated facts in the course of his career, and there is every chance that they include facts that of the two of them would much rather leave sleeping in place.

But what exactly does he know? Determined to find out, Baldwin hires an investigator named Connie Gales, ostensibly to write up the Logan case for one of his magazines, though with a contract that allows him to kill her story whenever he chooses. If Connie, as he tells his lawyer, is an "impostor" in her role of reporter, he himself is true impostor in the way he sets her up, and a bigger impostor still in some of the ruthless tricks that he plays as the investigation proceeds.

Luckily for her, Connie proves to be as tough a customer as Baldwin or his rivals and associates. And thanks in large part to her resilience, "Impostors" closes, if not exactly on a happy note, then at any rate on a cheerfully sardonic one. It also displays all the qualities that make George V. Higgins' books not so much crime novels as novels about crime. The dialogue is sharply lifelike, down to its slurrings and repetitions; the characters and their motives are solidly established.

Sometimes, it is true, Higgins piles on the realistic detail a little too sensuously. It isn't enough to tell that a young man has a bad case of acne, it has to be "staphylococcal acne." And at first sight the elaborate inventories of clothing or furniture with which Higgins frequently indulges a somewhat crass knack of the fact-fetishism that so often does duty in fiction for genuine realism.

But his technique, once we get used to it, is a good deal more subtle than that. When he presses to catalog what his characters are wearing, for example, he is reminding us of how much their lives are dominated by their preoccupations, or by the images that they strive to present.

"Impostors" has one serious structural weakness: the character of Logan lacks sufficient psychological coherence to make the changes he goes through in the course of the story altogether plausible. But in other respects the book is an impressive one, and an exciting one, too — though with Higgins that is something that can virtually be taken for granted.

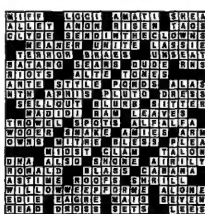
John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I BETCHA THAT GARDEN AROUND ME GOT INTO TROUBLE IN WAS A VEGETABLE GARDEN!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press May 30

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Country	Stock	Price	Change
Argentina	Mercedes	1,100.00	+10.00
Australia	ASX 200	2,100.00	+10.00
Belgium	Brussels 20	1,100.00	+10.00
Brazil	Bovespa	1,100.00	+10.00
Canada	TSE 300	2,100.00	+10.00
France	CAC 40	1,100.00	+10.00
Germany	DAX 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Italy	FTSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Japan	Nikkei 225	1,100.00	+10.00
Spain	IBEX 35	1,100.00	+10.00
Sweden	SSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Switzerland	SIX 20	1,100.00	+10.00
UK	FTSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
USA	Dow Jones	1,100.00	+10.00
West Germany	DAX 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Yugoslavia	Belgrade 10	1,100.00	+10.00

Country	Stock	Price	Change
Canada	TSE 300	2,100.00	+10.00
France	CAC 40	1,100.00	+10.00
Germany	DAX 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Italy	FTSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Japan	Nikkei 225	1,100.00	+10.00
Spain	IBEX 35	1,100.00	+10.00
Sweden	SSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Switzerland	SIX 20	1,100.00	+10.00
UK	FTSE 100	1,100.00	+10.00
USA	Dow Jones	1,100.00	+10.00
West Germany	DAX 100	1,100.00	+10.00
Yugoslavia	Belgrade 10	1,100.00	+10.00

There is no PARALLEL-DISK "The House and Small" burger place. CHAMPION 10-10-10

John Gross

